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cially from the courts of this country. This is unfortunate, for the work could have been made more practical in this respect, without in any way changing its spirit or scope. The indexing is fair, and the work of the publishers is excellent.

J. M. B., JR.

STUDIES IN AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE. By T. F. C. Demarest. New York: The Banks Law Publishing Company. 1906. pp. iv, 414. 8vo.

The essays in this volume are mainly reprints of occasional articles contributed to legal periodicals. They represent two distinct classes. Those of one kind, which relate to historical or philosophical questions, are written in a form so broken by parenthetical clauses and so full of self-conscious phrasing that only the most careful reading will disclose the meaning. Once reached, the ideas are interesting because they show that at least one point of view has been consistently and independently examined. The other and more readable class of the articles, though these also demand close attention, is composed of monographs comparing important legal decisions in their bearing on certain narrow points of law. Three of the essays, occupying nearly two-thirds of the text, relate to the legal problems arising from the use of city streets by railroads. These are perhaps the clearest in the book, showing a commendable freshness of treatment and ability to discard immaterial details. The work suffers, however, from the author's failure to make clear to the reader, as he progresses, the outline or plan of argument.

From its broad and general title one might expect in the volume a comparison of co-ordinate parts of our law or a discussion of salient institutions or fundamental principles. That expectation will be disappointed. The book deserves its title just as much — and as little — as would a collection of opinions on various points in American law. The principal reason for using so general a title seems to be that nothing less inclusive would apply to the extremely diverse subjects which have been brought together. By reason of this scattering character of the topics the present collection seems no more likely to suit the convenience of any one group of readers — except perhaps those interested in the rights of abutting owners in street railway cases — than the periodicals in which they may already be found.

R. N. M.

THE ACT TO REGULATE COMMERCE (as Amended), and Acts Supplementary thereto Indexed, Digested and Annotated, including the Carriers' Liability Act, Safety Appliance Acts, Act Requiring Reports of Accidents, Arbitration Act, Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and others. By C. S. Hamlin. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1907. pp. 480. 8vo.

Of the making of books on the interstate commerce laws there is no end. Mr. Hamlin's book provides a mechanical convenience for time-pressed lawyers, — at least, we are inclined to think that will be its only utility. The first part of the book prints the full text of the various statutes that form the body of the interstate commerce legislation, using, so far as available, the text of the Interstate Commerce Commission compilation of June 30, 1906, and indicating by brackets and marginal annotations the various textual changes. The second half, which forms the bulk of the book, contains an index-digest of the following acts of "special interest and importance to shippers and carriers": the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 and its amendments, including the Rate Bill of 1906; the act relating to testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission; the immunity statute of 1906 called forth by Judge Humphrey's decision in the Armour case; the Elkins Act; the act to expedite hearings, and the Joint Resolution of June 30, 1906, postponing the operation of the Rate Bill. This index-digest consists of an alphabetical list of the "leading" words and phrases found in the foregoing acts, with a "concise digest of the text relating to the respective words and phrases," and a reference, by page and line, where the words may be found. The same method is pursued with the various other acts.

By a cross-reference to all the digests a word may thus be traced, and its use compared in all these laws which are, more or less, *in pari materia*. Use alone can establish the accuracy and exhaustiveness of this compendium, but the surface indications sufficiently invite confidence. So far as it goes, the book is worth while as a handy collection of much-thumbed laws. Had it been supplemented, however, by the judicial construction thus far placed on the leading words and phrases, the book would have been much more serviceable.

F. F.

ELEMENTS OF LAW, considered with reference to Principles of General Jurisprudence. By William Markby. Sixth Edition. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1905. pp. xii, 436. 8vo.

In the preface to the fifth edition of his classic treatise on the Elements of Law, Sir William Markby wrote: "English lawyers have always preferred authority to principles; and they seem to regard principles with something like suspicion. Still I would advise students to make some attempt to discover principles: and this book is an imperfect endeavor to assist them in doing so." It is needless to say at this date that the learned author has given great assistance to students. The fact that six editions of this work have been called for is proof in itself of its worth. It would be of great advantage in the development of English law if more works of this character would be written to influence English and American lawyers to appreciate the value of principles in the making of sound authority.

This work has been in practically the same form since the third edition. The section numbers are the same, and the book has not expanded in size. As the author himself states, this edition is largely identical with the last. Some slight changes have been made in the sections dealing with the subject of "sovereignty." Section 16 of the fifth edition is omitted, and section 16*a* of that edition becomes section 16 of this; section 17*b* of the fifth edition becomes section 17*e* of this edition, and sections 17*b*, 17*c*, 17*d* are new matter. In these new sections, Sir William Markby points out that in international law the word "sovereignty" is not used in the precise sense attributed to it by Austin, nor has Austin's conception of sovereignty anything to do with politics. "It sometimes suits politicians," he says, "to use language of a very vague kind, as when they speak of 'sovereignty of the people.' Such a phrase has no legal significance."

The changes in this edition are so slight that those who possess copies of the next earlier edition will not need to add this to their library; but the work itself is, of course, of such great intrinsic merit that it is well worth possession by those who do not already own it.

S. H. E. F.

HISTORY OF ROMAN PRIVATE LAW. By E. C. Clark. Part I. Sources. Cambridge: At the University Press. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1906. pp. 168. 12mo.

POLITICS AND DISEASE. By A. Goff and J. H. Levy. London: P. S. King & Son. 1906. pp. 291. 8vo.

ART OF ADVOCATES AND PUBLIC SPEAKING. By J. W. Donovan. Rochester, N. Y.: Williamson Law Book Company. 1905. pp. 145. 12mo.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PROOF. By J. R. Gulson. London: George Routledge & Sons. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company. 1905. pp. xv, 496. 8vo.

THE PRISONER AT THE BAR. By Arthur Train. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1906. pp. xiv, 349. 8vo.

REPORT OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. Philadelphia: Dando Printing and Publishing Company. 1906. pp. 836. 8vo.

FOIBLES OF THE BAR. By Henry S. Wilcox. Chicago: Legal Literature Company. 1906. pp. 163. 12mo.